

CFCFA Logistics Training

U.S. Transport and Logistics

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Presentation Outline

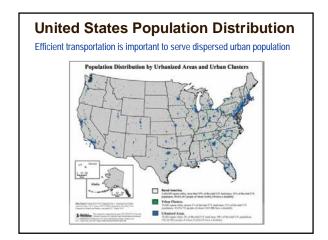
- General Information about the U.S.
- Overview of U.S. Transport System
 - -Rail Transport
 - -Highway Transport
 - -Multimodal Transport

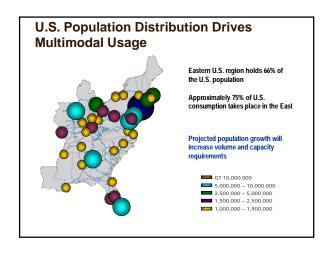
General Information About United States

- U.S. is a large country
- Land: 9,161,923 sq km (compare to China's 9,596,960 sq km)
- Distance
 - Los Angeles to NYC 4545 km
 - Seattle to Miami 5365 km
 - Oakland to Chicago 3456 km
- Population 307 million
- GDP \$14 trillion

U.S. - A Highly Urbanized Nation

- □ Urban area: 239,590 sq km, 3% of land
 - Urban Population: 237 million, 79% of total
- □ Rural area: 8,922,333 sq km, 97% of land mass
 - Rural Population: 63 million, 21% of total
- Population still moving to urban areas





U.S. is Advanced in Transport & Logistics System

- Global leader in multimodal transportation
- Highly advanced in logistics
- Excellent highway transportation system
- Well developed freight rail system
- Weak water transportation supported by subsidies & Jones Act
 - Mainly inland waterway (Ingram Barge) or short sea (Matson, Crowley)
 - Almost all deep sea carriers were acquired by foreign firms (American President Lines by NOL, Sealand by Maersk) or liquidated (US Lines)

U.S. Transport & Logistics System

- Light transport regulation (focus on antitrust, safety and insurance), augmented by industry self regulation
- No regulation targeting logistics or multimodal transportation industry
- Transport deregulation in the nineteen eighties drastically improves efficiency and lowers logistics
- Logistics cost as a % of GDP dropped from almost 18% to 8.3% in 2010 (Less than half of China)
- Deregulation flushed out weak carriers
 - Only 2 of the Top 50 motor carriers survived
 - Only 5 major railroads left from almost 20

U.S. Logistics Costs % of GDP is Among The Best

What Drove Logistics Costs Down from 2000 to 2004?

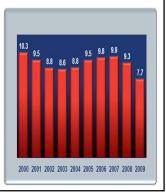
- ✓ Transportation deregulation
- ✓ Excess capacity
- ✓ Low fuel costs

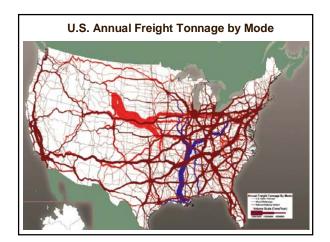
What Drove Logistics Costs Up from 2005 to 2007?

- Higher fuel costs
- Congestion
- Aging infrastructure
- Public policyIncreasing U.S. labor cost

What Drove Logistics Costs Down from 2008 to 2009?

- Lower fuel costs
- Low interest rate
- Excess carrier capacity





U.S. Rail Transport System



Ranking of World's Rail System (Network Length)

■ United States

226,612 km 87,157 km

■ Russia **■** China

100,000 km

■ India

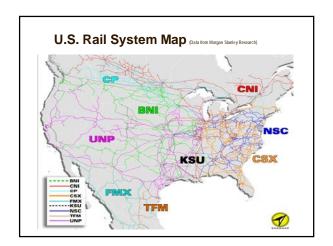
63,221 km

■ Canada

48,068 km

U.S. Rail Industry Structure

- Dominated by 5 major US carriers & 2 Canadian carriers (CN, CP) with large U.S. operations
 - BNSF & Union Pacific serve the West
 - Norfolk Southern & CSX serve the East
 - Kansas City Southern is the NAFTA railroad that operates the largest Mexican rail network
- Many short line and regional railroads with tiny market share



Current Situation of U.S. Railroads

- Unlike Chinese railroads, U.S railroads are freight oriented and offer only minimal passenger service
- After the deregulation shakeout, all major U.S. freight railroads are profitable today
- Amtrak the only national passenger railroad, suffers huge loss every year
- Amtrak and metro passenger railroads depends on government subsidy to survive

Ownership Structure of U.S. Railroads

- Unlike Chinese railroads, U.S. railroads are all privately owned (except Amtrak)
- U.S. Government fostered rail expansion with land grants
- U.S. railroads own their tracks, right of ways and operating assets
- No vertical separation or vertical access (except as part of merger requirement or by voluntary agreement)
- Parallel competition among railroads

Major U.S. Rail Gateways & Ports

Gateways

- Chicago is the most important gateway where all major railroads connect
- Midwest St. Louis, Kansas City
- South Memphis, Atlanta

Ports

- West Los Angeles (most important), Seattle/Tacoma, Oakland, Portland
- East Port Elizabeth (most important), Charleston, Norfolk/Hampton Roads, Savannah, Miami/Port Everglades
- Gulf Houston, New Orleans

Integrated Rail - Sea Connection



Rail Capacity Allocated By Pricing

- U.S. railroads are generally free to set transportation rates based on market forces (multimodal rates are totally free)
- Rates are set based on value of service, cost, volume commitment, capacity and competitive factors
 - Long term contract and spot pricing
 - Confidential and published rates
- Improved pricing climate supports capacity expansion & service improvements

Fast Multimodal Transit Time

- Chicago to Los Angeles (3,270 km)
 - Express intermodal trains 3rd morning (e.g. Depart 10pm Fri, arrive 5am Mon)
 - Container trains 4th day to 5th day
- Los Angeles to Chicago (3,270 km)
 - Express trailer trains 3rd day
 - Container trains 4th to 5th day
- Chicago to New Jersey (1,290 km)
 - Express trailer trains 2nd morning
 - Container trains 3rd day
- New Jersey to Chicago (1,290 km)
 - Express trailer trains 2nd morning
 - Container trains 3rd day

U.S. Highway Transport System



Ranking of World's Roadway Network

■ U.S.A. 6.5 million km

■ China 3.8 million km

■ India 3.3 million km

■ Brazil 1.8 million km

■ <u>Japan</u> 1.3 million km

Highway Carriers Are Classified by Weight of Cargo Carried

- Truckload (TL) generally over 10,000 lbs
 - o Common (serves all shippers)
 - o Contract (serves only shippers under contract)
 - Dedicated (provides customized services to a small number of shippers under contract)
- Less Than Truckload (LTL) generally 70 to 10,000 lbs
 - Mostly Common
- Parcel less than 70 lbs
 - o Almost all are Common

Highway Carriers Are Also Classified by Type of Commodities Transported

- General Commodities (mostly in Vans)
- Household goods (high cube vans)
- Expedited (often in small vehicles)
- Perishable, Temperature Controlled (reefers)
- Bulk (hopper)
- Gas and Liquid (tank)
- Flatbed
- Heavy, oversize (low boys)
- Explosives, ammunition (travel at night, carefully screened drivers)

Current Status of Highway Carriers

- Since 1980s deregulation, all <u>union</u> TL and virtually all <u>union</u> LTL carriers have gone out of business (except YRC Worldwide, ABF)
- TL market is highly fragmented (carriers with over 1,000 trucks controlled only 16% of market)
- LTL market is concentrated in a small number of network carriers
- Increasing rail usage in moving long distance cargo (e.g. multimodal is a core service of JB Hunt)

JB Hunt Truck Delivering 53ft Container to Multimodal Rail Terminal



U.S. Multimodal Transportation



U.S. Multimodal Transport Development

- Intermodal marketing companies and domestic freight forwarders are pioneers in multimodal transport development
- APL open the way for ocean carriers to play a key role in multimodal transport growth
- JB Hunt's partnership with BNSF led the shift of long distance transport from highway to rail
- Outsourcing of terminal operations reduced both fixed & variable cost and diminished capital investment
- Railroads now embraced multimodal transport as a core business





Dedicated Train of 53 ft RoadRailers

















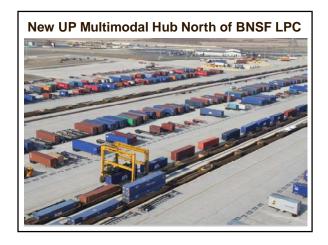














Спасибо! Thank you! 谢谢!

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